CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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Amusements.

Chicago Theatre.

TWO NIGHTS!! ..... LESSEE.
LAST NIGHT OF ..... MANAGER.
Monday Evening, ... May 30, 1857
LAST NIGHT OF MISS DAVENPORT.
CAMILLE. Miss DAVENPORT.
Tuesday Evening, ... May 31, 1857
Positively the last night of the Star Engagement, and positively the last appearance of the lovely and accomplished actress, Miss Davenport.
Wednesday Evening, ... June 3, 1857
Benefit and last night of Mr. C. W. COULDOCK.

North's National Theatre.

Lessee and Proprietor ..... Proprietor
Treasurer ..... Acting Manager
Stage Manager ..... Stage Manager
Monday Evening, ... May 30, 1857
Last Night of the celebrated Tragedian,
MR. W. WALLACK, JR.
In the Tragedy of
THE IRON MASK.
Mr. W. WALLACK, Jr.
Mr. G. J. Arthur
Mr. Chas. Walcot
Mr. C. Alford
Mr. Eyre
Mr. Waters
Miss Mary Wells
Miss Ada Clifton
Miss Lizzie Weston
Miss Ada Arthur
Miss Fanny Wells
Miss Lizzie Wells

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning.....May 30, 1857.

Minnesota.

The Minnesota Legislature adjourned on the 25th inst., after passing some forty laws—chiefly acts of incorporation for railroads, and new counties.

The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention takes place next Monday. Both parties are rapidly preparing for the contest. The Republicans are confident of success,—so are the pro-Slavery party.

Conspiracy Trials.

It is no part of our intention to prejudge the officers now on trial for conspiracy, in extorting money from the wretched inmates of various houses of ill-fame in this city; but it is within our province as a journalist to call attention to the testimony as collated by our reporter, and published in the Tribune from day to day. He is careful to strike out offensive expressions and language only becoming to brothels and rum-shops, while he preserves the spirit of all that each important witness has to say. We ask for the proceedings the careful examination of all our readers—particularly of our city readers, who have power to amend the character of our public functionaries by their votes. The developments exhibit either shocking depravity in the accused, or unheard of perjury in the witnesses.

National Agricultural Society—Trial of Implements.

We have received the Circular of the National Agricultural Society, in reference to the "First National Field Trial of Reapers, Mowers, &c.," to be had at Syracuse, N. Y., between the 6th and 13th of July next.

The comparative merits of these machines are subjects of great interest to us of the West; and we had high expectation that the National Society's trial would be so thorough as to lead to more satisfactory results than can be had from the ordinary imperfect method of conducting such affairs. But, upon reading the Circular, we see no prospect of any improvement over the trials usually had by our small County Agricultural Societies in the West.

The amount of work proposed to be done is quite insufficient to afford any decisive indications of relative superiority in several points of great interest and importance. Four acres of grain, and three of grass, are proposed to be cut by each machine. Although the committee say "not less" than these amounts, still we take these to be about the quantity contemplated. Any manufacturer who makes a thorough good machine, and who has confidence in its capacities, would be willing as well as glad to cut out such trials. What real test can they be? Will any such number of acres included all sorts and conditions of grain and grass?—thick and thin, wet and dry, lodged, fallen, matted; in short, all conditions met with in actual farming operations? And even were there no lack in this respect, every farmer who is acquainted with the working of these implements, knows that an imperfect machine may cut a few acres well—may escape obstruction or clogging for a time, and yet fail most vexatiously in the next field. In grass cutting, it is known that a machine may do well when the grass stands up, and is dry and open at the bottom, which will not go a rod when the grass is down, and the trial can pretend to be complete which does include the cutting of acres of each of these kinds.

At the trial had by the Illinois State Agricultural Society in 1854, the greater part of four days was occupied in the trial of the mowers; and the machines were tested in every kind of grass to be found in the vicinity of Bloomington. If any other trial has been so thorough as this, we have not heard of it, and the present proposition of the National Society certainly falls far behind it.

The insufficiency and inconclusiveness of most of the trials heretofore had is generally acknowledged by our intelligent farmers, and place very little dependence on their results. And we are not sure but the best way in the whole matter, would be to afford full opportunity to manufacturers to exhibit their machines and let all parties form their own judgment. The persons most competent to investigate, critically, the merit of machines, often have some interest to serve in the matter. We would like to be informed whether there is not an interested party on this very National Society Committee? If so, it is a great wrong, and only another instance of those causes of deceptive results which have so often and so justly been complained of in these trials.

An Interesting Report.

We have received from the Department of State at Washington a copy of a report prepared by the statistical bureau of that department, showing the number of passengers arrived in the United States from foreign countries during the year ending the 31st December last. The authority for the statements are the returns of the Collectors of Customs of all the revenue districts of the country, and undoubtedly the information imparted is full and accurate. The statements set forth the sex, age and occupation of all the passengers arrived, together with the country of their birth, and the number that have died on the voyage. The number of passengers arrived in each year since 1843 is also shown, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
1843	14,061	12,697		26,758
1844	42,159	36,531	1,849	80,539
1845	54,291	47,511	1,555	103,357
1846	118,162	99,508	940	218,611
1847	142,154	109,993	1,100	253,247
1848	178,398	154,998	312	333,708
1849	154,416	129,915	211	284,542
1850	143,762	116,340	82	260,184
1851	265,402	224,045	1,144	490,591
1852	277,843	224,125	1,174	503,142
1853	294,565	254,779	1,203	550,547
1854	193,418	161,103	12	354,533
1855	125,774	97,201	12	222,987
1856	195,857	161,282		357,139
Totals	2,500,262	2,067,233	7,594	4,575,089

THE DEATH OF GRELIET.—Eugene Greliet, one of the alleged French railway defaulters, died at the Eldredge street jail, New York, on the 23d inst. When first attacked his disease was of a slight character, and efforts were made to have him sent to a hospital, but the agents of the Northern Railway Company would not consent unless he would enter into a stipulation not to seek legal redress for his alleged injuries at their hands. The New York *Post* says the body was pale, emaciated and poorly nourished; thin, spare and feeble. It seemed as if close confinement had worked much upon his constitution. He was confined in a miserable small room, in which were a large number of beds—a miserable place for any mortal man to be imprisoned in. His body had several dark-colored spots upon it in different places, showing a feeble circulation.

GRAIN IN IOWA.—It is mentioned by an eastern exchange that "a greater part of the last years crop in Iowa, is yet unsold—that farmers have great difficulty in getting it to market." The "difficulty" we admit, without argument, for this reason there is not a spare bushel of grain of any sort or kind in that State—not a basket. Dealers in this city have for weeks been sending corn by the car-load to Iowa City, and at every one of the market towns on the river the prices of that great staple are higher than in Chicago. Land is worth too much in Iowa to be wasted. As such soil and climate become known and the further west one goes, the more valuable it becomes. Near Sioux City, in the extreme North-west, it is cheap at $1,50 to $2,00 per acre. Go it while you're young.

DISTRIBUTING THE LAWS.—The contract for distributing to the different counties the laws passed by the last Legislature has been awarded in the second, third, fourth and seventh districts to Charles Whitmore, of Jo Daviess county; in the first, sixth, eighth and ninth, to E. H. Hodge, of Rushville; and in the 5th, to A. L. Enger, of Mt. Auburn, Christian county.

☞ The *Scientific American* has an article on the high price of sugars, and says the present high rates must come down, because there is a large supply in the market. The maple sugar product this spring has been large, and it is estimated that not less than seventy million pounds was made in the different Northern States.

NEW HAVEN.—There is to be a city election in New Haven, next Monday, over which there will be a sharp party contest. The Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill to re-divide the city into wards, and to prevent illegal voting. The democrats opposed the bill with great vehemence.

MICHIGAN.—The official returns of the recent election for Judges of the Supreme Court in Michigan show a Republican vote of 46,614, and a Democratic vote of 39,663.

☞ The papers state that by an existing law of Missouri, the Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor of Public Accounts, constitute the Board of Public Works, and are charged with the duty of letting out all State work.

The White Man's Party.

The ground assumed by the conservative party in Missouri is that to which all the opponents of Slavery in the Territories of the United States may at last come. Though the leaders of that party do not wholly ignore the moral aspects of the question that they discuss, they have found that the experience of the world is not to be disregarded, and that when they appeal to the masses, they must use for great effect, the arguments and persuasions with which the masses are best acquainted. Hence, with an appreciation of the worth of moving forces —with a knowledge of political dynamics—which the politicians of the North have not heretofore displayed, they appeal, not to the sense of justice and the love of right, abstractly, but they show how the interest of those whom they address, may best be promoted by allowing justice and right to have unobstructed sway. In a word, they have found that it is far easier to convince the multitude that Slavery is a baleful evil to them, than to possess them with the idea that it is a cruel wrong to the enslaved. They have built up a white man's party; and virtually turning over the *morals* of the Slavery question to the professed moralists, for their consideration, they have elected to combat their arguments to the more salient points in dispute —the effects of servile labor upon the dominant race. This we admit, is a narrow method; but so inveterate are the prejudices of color; so deep rooted, even in in the Slave States, is the conviction that the African is a being of an inferior order; so intolerant is the Caucasian of African assertion of equality; so low, under the depressing influence of "the institution," has the national morality descended, that this method, narrow and incomplete as it is, holds out the only promise of success. We are not Jesuits to justify the use of bad means to accomplish a good end; but we can maintain that any combatant has the right to employ such weapons in his armory as he chooses.

We do not wonder that the Pro-Slavery organs—the Chicago *Times* and others—squirm under the method of attack which has been adopted in our neighboring State. It changes the whole character of the discussion. The catch words so effectually employed by the advocates of Slavery extension, fall to the ground without effect when they do not rebound from those at whom they are aimed, or fasten themselves to those who send them. The men who are engaged in the attempt to force Slavery into new territory, excluding white men thereby, are the true "nigger worshippers"—the "fanatics" who prefer the abolition of white men to the dimse of the luxury of unpaid black labor—threaten the dissolution of the Union and civil war outright, if their affection for the African race is denied its gratification. At last they appear in their true light as nigger worshippers.

St. Louis and Chicago—Who is Gaining?

The St. Louis *Democrat*—a very reliable paper in all that concerns the politics of Missouri, has the following in its morning article of Thursday:

One gentleman we know of—the President of the Bank of —— at ——, in one of the Eastern States, sent out from home, with the intention of first investing $100,000 in land, which his city he had heard so much; but, on inquiry, he found that city already mortgaged to Eastern capitalists "up to the hub," and no margin left for him, so he concluded to go west. Went to *St. Louis*, the *Babylon*—that is to be at least—of the North west; and with that keen penetration in matters pertaining to "No. 1," which is characteristic of his Eastern countrymen, he soon discovered *St. Louis* was, indeed, all she was cracked up to be; and, to use his own phrase, Chicago was a "mere bubble inflated—puffed up; but *St. Louis*, is evidently solid—built, and being built, on a sure foundation, so he concluded to invest his $100,000 here, and he did so, and there are scores more, following his example.

There certainly can be no objection to the St. Louis journals puffing St. Louis to their hearts' content; but we protest that they must do so at their own expense and not by dispargement of Chicago. The case of which the *Democrat* speaks, we know nothing about; but we do know a few facts that we will state for the benefit of our colemporary. Whatever may be the want of money and the aggregate of mortgages on property in this city,

Chicago invested three times as much capital last year in good substantial improvements, as was invested in St. Louis, during the same time.

The grain trade of Chicago is nearly four times that of St. Louis.

The lumber trade of Chicago is six times that of St. Louis.

The number of passengers arriving in Chicago is far greater than the number arriving in St. Louis.

The tons of merchandize passing through Chicago annually are more in number and value than the tons passing through St. Louis.

The population of Chicago is increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum; that of St. Louis at less than 10 per cent.

Chicago will build more houses this year than have been built in St. Louis in three years past.

St. Louis has a small advantage in point of population; she has more old and wealthy merchants who sell goods at a larger profit; she has quite as many "abolitionists" as Chicago, but in all things else, our city has the precedence. But since St. Louis voted Free State she is with reason, disposed to boast. We only recite facts.

Where is the Hard Times?

A great deal is said about hard times, and scarcity of money in Chicago. But a stranger would hardly suspect that the complaint was well founded. Go where we may in the city, he will find the streets blocked up with materials for new buildings. A walk of an hour will show him hundreds of new edifices, in all stages of construction. He will see a number of gigantic iron buildings that will vie with any similar structures in New York, in point of size and beauty. He will see scores of massive brick and stone blocks, of the most commanding dimensions, going up. Thousands of workmen and teamsters, are actively employed in rearing these noble structures. The rapidity with which they grow under the mason's hammer and trowel evinces the solidity of Chicago capitalists, and the enterprise of Chicago builders.

If the stranger will extend his walk outside of the business portion of the town, he will behold hundreds of new dwellings in the various stages of erection; he will see new houses enough, if collected together, to make a very considerable city. On some streets he would find half a hundred dwellings that were not there last year; and in the West Division alone, he would discover 1,000 abodes for families erected or in course of erection since New Year's. And to exhibit the growth of Chicago in a comparative form, a pretty accurate calculation shows that, the new buildings that will be erected in this city during the year 1857, would make, if collected together, a larger city than either, Quincy, Peoria, Springfield, Galena, or any other city in Illinois; and the money expended in their construction will be greater than has been expended to build either of those places. It would be safe to estimate the comparison this way: Add Galena, and affirm that the aggregate of new buildings for this one year, in our "town" would equal the whole of Dubuque, Davenport or Burlington, and considerably exceed any place in Wisconsin, Milwaukee excepted. And to place the statement in a shape that the citizens of the places named, may have an opportunity to criticise it, we inform them that no competent judge places the number of new buildings already built, or going up, this season, at less than *Three Thousand*. Several of these will cost as high as $100,000, exclusive of the ground, for a single block.

Yet, in the face of this astonishing increase of buildings, money is tight. The stranger may not think so, but still it is a positive fact. Shylocks are fattening on three per cent a month, and shinplasters are reaping a rich harvest by shaving to the narrow; landlords are grinding the face of their tenants without mercy; and every man who depends upon his own labor and energies to obtain a living, and support a family, feels that times are hard. Provisions are enormously dear, and what with the cost of edibles, and cost of landlords, the laboring man and small mechanic ground between the upper and nether millstones. For the historical closure, we again repeat, the times are hard.

Trade of New Orleans.

The *Courant* of the 16th inst., makes the following commercial statements. Since January 1st, there had been received 1,620,000 barrels of flour against 850,000 up to the same time last year. Wheat, 1,520,000 bushels against 1,485,000 last year for the same time. There had been a falling off in receipts of corn and oats; receipts of coal had increased from 134,000 to 230,000 barrels.

☞ Mr. Booth played "Lear" on Saturday, and it was a failure, not to the actor, but to the audience, only twelve dollars being handed down to the box office by the numbers from their pockets. The receipts of the evening were only about one-third of those of Rogers and Ostwald.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

☞ Of the Captive Women Rescued.—We are gratified to learn, as we do from Mr. Wm. Wood, just from Fort Wood, of great joy that five of the white women taken into captivity by the Indians, has been purchased by a friendly Sioux for one keg of powder. Major Flanahan had the good fortune to meet with them and conduct her safely to the Agency. We also learn that the other two females (the third one having been killed, as previously reported), will probably be purchased by friendly Indians, and will soon be in this city. Thank God for their deliverance.—*St. Paul Times*, 26th.

GEN. J. J. MCKAY'S NEGROES.—One hundred and five slaves arrived here on Thursday, in the steamer Magnolia, on their way for Liberia, by the way of Norfolk. They were emancipated under the last will and testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, for many years the Representative from this District in Congress. One other to Bides, and affirm that the aggregate of new buildings for this one year, in our "town" would equal the whole of Dubuque, Davenport or Burlington, and considerably exceed any place in Wisconsin, Milwaukee excepted. And to place the statement in a shape that the citizens of the places named, may have an opportunity to criticise it, we inform them that no competent judge places the number of new buildings already built, or going up, this season, at less than *Three Thousand*. Several of these will cost as high as $100,000, exclusive of the ground, for a single block.

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A Month Later from New Mexico.

The Western Mail brings us letters and papers from Santa Fe to the latter end of April.

The *Gazette* reviews the depredations committed by the Indians during the months of March, and states that they have been greater than for many years past in the same month. On the 8th or 9th of March, the Navajos took 3,000 sheep from a man named Lucero, but a thousand were afterwards recaptured, at the sacrifice of having eight men wounded. Within eight miles of Albuquerque, the Indians have driven off one hundred animals, principally belonging to Don Manuel Barela and Don Jose Jaramillo of Atrisco.

Judge D. M. Baird is announced as a candidate for Delegate to Congress, in opposition to Mr. Otero who represented the Territory in the last Congress.

Jose Candido Ortiz died in Santa Fe on the 3d of March, in the 84th year of his age.

Dr. E. J. Barry died very suddenly at Fort Massachusetts on the 25th of March. He was an acting assistant surgeon at that post at the time of his death. Dr. Barry was a native of Ireland, and was highly esteemed for his social qualities.

The friends of Capt. Gibbs, who was badly wounded in a fight with the Miembres Apaches, of which an account has already been given, will be glad to learn that he is out of danger.

Lieut. Baker, with a detachment from Co. B, mounted Rifles, had a spirited fight with the Mescalero Apaches, recovered the mules stolen from St. Vigil, and severely punished the rubbers.

The *Gazette* of the 18th April says:

Colonel Bonneville and Major W. A. Nicholls, Adj. Gen. Department of N. M., left the city on the 16th inst., for Albuquerque, from which point it is the intention of Colonel Bonneville to join the troops now under orders to move against the Navajos. The expedition has been planned and arranged by Col. Bonneville himself, and the troops will be under his personal command; and from the great zeal the Colonel has taken to obtain information about the country inhabited by these Indians, we have reason to anticipate a successful issue. Major Nicholls has accompanied by his family, and will remain a few days at Albuquerque on a visit to his friends, when he will return to his post in this city. Lieuts. McRae and Hawland, of the Rifles, also left at the same time to join the expedition."

Preparations were making for a very vigorous contest for Delegates in Congress from the Territory. Mr. Allen papers called the Hon. Mr. Otero in opposition to Mr. Otero, had been started in Santa Fe.—*St. Louis Republican.*

OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—We learn that leading railroad men have become alarmed lest the National Administration, instead of locating the overland route along a line beginning at some point on the Mississippi river convenient and accessible to the bulk of the business and the mass of the population of the United States, will by itself so be prompted to terminate it at some town upon or near the southern border.

When we consider that the leading railroads of New England, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia were designed principally to secure the trade and travel of the valley of the Ohio, and of the Upper and Middle States, and the business of those States and of the States lying to the west of them, have an aggregate length exceeding 20,000 miles, and were built and equipped at a cost exceeding seventy millions of dollars, it excites no wonder that their owners should feel a deep solicitude that the National Overland Mail to California should start from a *central* and vastly superior point, and not from some town situated on the swamps of the Lower Mississippi, five hundred miles south of St. Louis.

To guard these large interests against any surprise, we understand that the leading officers and stockholders of the above-mentioned railroads, will come forward, on the first Monday next, petitions to the President of the United States, requesting that the route of the Overland Mail shall not be fixed further south than St. Louis, Missouri, which is central and accessible to all the great interests of the nation.—*N. Y. Onw. & Exp.*

HONG KONG.—There is a thorn in the side of China. Hong Kong, a British island lies a quarter of a mile from the shore in the Bay that leads to Canton. It was ceded by the Chinese to the British in 1841, as "a place where she merchants might careen and refit their ships, and keep stores." This was what is now known as Hong Kong. It has turned out quite different from what the givers intended. A British city has grown up upon the rocks. Hiidit British trade thrives there in spite of Chinese custom houses. Millions of pounds of British capital can find their way from there all over the Empire. Smugglers were particularly put and brulled. The wounded were brought to this city. Col. Benton was among the passengers, and was somewhat hurt, but he proceeded on his journey. The Pittsburgh Dutch was detained for two hours by the accident.

CANADIAN NOW AFRAID OF THE STEAMER MICHIGAN.—Notwithstanding some one of the Secretaries under Buchanan's administration, has been foolish enough to allow that most useful of Lake vessels, the iron steamer Michigan, to be built up and fitted out for the revenue service, in accordance with the letter of an old British treaty, it seems that the Canadians take a more sensible view of the case.

In the Canadian Parliament on Monday, Mr. Brown, before the orders of the day were called, wished to draw the attention of the government to a matter, yet more considerable in interest. The United States had a vessel, the Michigan, stationed on the upper lakes, carrying one gun. Not having any very important duties to perform, she had been sent down to the mercantile navy of the lakes, having always been ready to go to the assistance of vessels in distress. It appeared, however, that the Michigan was now fitting for war, of a size allowed by the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and Lord Napier having called the attention of the U. S. government to the matter, orders had been given to discontinue her in her present capacity. It would be a great loss to the mercantile marine if a vessel fitted for war should suggest whether the government might not represent to the U. S. government, that we were not at all afraid of this vessel, and so far as Canada was concerned, she might remain on the station.

MONKEY THEATRICALS.—We learn from a Paris letter in the New York *Evening Post* that a Mr. Monkey Hodson has established in Paris a theatre of learned monkeys, but so far the representations of his apish troop have not been of a character to draw a house full. Mr. Hodson "has deeply studied the character of monkeys, and is of opinion that they are a race which all-provident nature keeps in reserve for the time when humanity shall have fallen into the deep towards which it is now tending!" The incorporation of the monkey race into the human family, he thinks, will require a couple of hundred years—a hundred years with this conviction, M. Hodson brought his pets to Paris, in order, we suppose, to forshadow the future character of the genus monkey into the genus home will begin at Paris we are not informed, but his debut with the interesting creatures at the French capital was not expected to set aside or dim the frivolity of the Parisians.

DRED SCOTT A FREE NEGRO.—The owners of Dred Scott have done that for him which the Supreme Court of the United States have decided the law would not do. They have made him a free man, with liberty to go where he pleases, without so much as saying, by your leave. This favor was accorded to Dred yesterday, in the Circuit Court, where Mr. Taylor (Dred's counsel) moved and entered up record the papers necessary to secure the freedom of Dred Scott, his wife Henrietta, and his two daughters, Eliza and Jane. But it should be understood that, except for the purpose of this act, Mr. Blow was not in the corner of Dred's cabin; if his property at all, it was only to secure a compliance with the law of Missouri, which requires that a person manumitting a slave should be a citizen of the State. To constitute this property, the title must have passed from Dr. Chaffee, his wife and her child or children, and therefore they sold these slaves to him, for a nominal consideration perhaps, but still they were sold, and by such means Dred Scott and his wife and children have been set free.—*St. Louis Repub.*

WAS STEWART'S MARBLE PALACE BUILT UPON THE GAIN OF NEGROES?—The N. Y. *Times*, in reply to JOHN TYLER'S assertion in his Jamestown speech, that Stewart's palace was built upon the sale of three thousand slaves who had been sent to New York to be emancipated says:

We do not quite comprehend this allusion to Mr. Stewart's "palace." If 3,000 slaves were ever sent to New York to be emancipated we cannot conceive by what possible process the profits of a few cargoes of negroes could be transmuted into Stewart's marble store. Mr. Stewart happens to be an enterprising Irishman, who has made a large fortune by legitimately trading and selling calicoes, ginghams and moire antique. Out of the profits of his business he has built his so-called "palace," and the orator at Jamestown must have been imposed upon most shamefully by somebody who told him the story about the 3,000 slaves.

THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ST. PAUL.—The Republicans had a glorious meeting at the Court House last night, which was addressed by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Mr. Baker, Secretary of State of that good old Republican State—Ohio. The latter gentleman seemed to both gentlemen in a most convincing and able manner, and in that argumentative and eloquent style for which he is celebrated. If the Bank African Democracy tremble in their boots.

The St. Paul Republicans are at work, and will give a rousing account of themselves on the day of the Delegate election. Saturday evening next, we hope to have another rally to hear Trumbull, of Illinois, and other distinguished men from abroad.—*St. Paul Minnesotian*, 23d inst.

LEAD DEPOSITS.—The Boston papers take a queer method of measuring eloquence. They give the following particulars of the speeches in the late Dalton divorce suit:—

Mr. Choate occupied *two days* in behalf of Mr. Dalton, occupied *four days* in behalf of Mr. Dalton, occupied *four feet* of solid printed matter, and by Hotel measurement, would reach a quarter of a mile. Mr. Dana's argument on the other side occupied *two days*, and would go all way around the Boston Common, and these two speeches, together with Mr. Durant's opening address to the Judge, Marshall's charge, would more than reach around the common and the public garden."

Yet the longest speech omitted the fact of the matter. Mr. Choate never put but two of the jury into a trance with his two hours of talk.

☞ Ingersoll's 5 h location dog, which Bron upon all and defies it sings.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—JOHN L. DURBROW, HERE-TOFORE a member of the firm of Durbrow & Earle, has this day sold out his entire interest in said firm, to the undersigned. J. L. DURBROW. E. TAYLOR & CO.

Chicago, May 9th, 1857. m9-d1m

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE formed a co-partnership under the name and firm of Wm. Lisle & Co., and associated with them, in the firm, Mr. Chas. A. Wilcox, of New York. The business of the late firm will be continued by the new.

WM. LISLE.
CHARLES A. WILCOX.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of Chase & Dodge, and will continue the business formerly conducted by Chase & Co., at the same place, No. 13 and 14 Dearborn court, Chamberlain City Block.

H. S. CHASE, Jr.
H. S. DODGE.

All business belonging to H. S. Chase, Jr., will be settled by the new firm.

CHASE & DODGE.

Chicago, May 23, 1857.—2d1w-m97

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a Commission and Produce business, under the name and firm of DOLSTED & WRIGHT, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of their former friends and the public generally. Office at 141 Lake street, in quarter of Rowe's Boot and Shoe store.

H. A. DOLSTED.
ALVIN DUTTON WRIGHT.

Chicago, April 20, 1857.—m97 to m30

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FARNSWORTH & WARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned at No. 149 Lake street.

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
WM. F. WARD.

Chicago, April 30, 1857.—m30-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—PHILIP J. PRICE of Chicago, David Morris and William T. Price of Cleveland, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of PRICE, MORRIS & CO., for the transaction of a general Commission business, at Cleveland.

PHILIP J. PRICE.
DAVID MORRIS.
WILLIAM T. PRICE.

Chicago, May 2, 1857.—m2-1m

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Fruit business, my brother, Edward R. Newell. The business will be conducted at No. 9 Clark street, under the firm of E. NEWELL & BRO.

We have on hand and are receiving Lemons, Figs, Dates, &c.

E. NEWELL.
Chicago, May 1, '57.—m2-d1w

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Ward, Dupree & Co., expired by limitation on the 1st inst. All debts due the late firm are payable to Wm. Ward. He alone will be liquidator of the business of the late firm, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts, under the firm of Dupree, Ward & Co., at their store, No. 5 Lake street.

WM. WARD.
HENRY D. DUPREE.
E. B. WARD.

Chicago, May 1, 1857.—m2-1m

PAY UP!—SOLD OUT!—ALL PERSONS are hereby notified that I have sold out my interest in the Luxury Saloon, No. 93 and 95 Randolph street, to Edward Hughes. All persons indebted to the said Saloon will please call and settle their accounts, without further notice, or costs. All persons having any demands against Platt & Hughes, will please present the same to me for payment, before the latter of June next.

WM. PLATT.
m9-3t-118

Printing and Binding.

SYLLOGISM.—Here is one of the prettiest illustrations of the absurdity of mere verbal syllogistic reasoning that we remember to have seen: "A sailor is not a sailor when he is aboard; a sailor is not a sailor when he is ashore. He must be either aboard or ashore; therefore he is not a sailor."

New Advertisements.

DR. COOKE HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to 79 Indiana street, between Wabash and Clark sts. Office as heretofore—125 Dearborn street. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. m30-1m

BED BUGS—BUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT will kill them. For sale by

BREWER'S MOTH POWDERS—ARE A delightful fragrance. Sold by

SODA WATER—OUR FOUNTAIN IS NOW open for the season. J. H. REED & CO.,
m30 54 & 146 Lake st.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Tax Sale for Delinquencies of Taxes, will commence at the office of the Court House, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Chicago, May 27, 1857.—29-2w-m30 CORNEY CLARK.

Chicago Sewer Pipe, of Ohio Manufacture.

THIS IS THE ONLY KIND OF PIPE used by the Sewerage Commissioners, and for sale at the lowest rates by A. M. BURLEY & CO.,
m30 122 Lake street.

The Largest Music Store in the North-West.

THE ONLY WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR MASON & HAMLIN'S MODEL MELODEONS AND CABINET HARMONIUMS.

Dealers and others supplied at the same Prices at the Factory in Boston.

HIGGINS BROTHERS, 66 RANDOLPH Street, have constantly on hand a large assortment of Upright, Square and Grand Pianos, from the most celebrated manufactories wherever they have been introduced, at the lowest prices.

Chickering & Son's Pianos,

Were selected by Jenny Lind, and pronounced superior to most now made. Used by Thalberg, in preference to his own.

All instruments sold by us are guaranteed to give full satisfaction, or they may be returned after one month's trial. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments sold on monthly payments. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos from $200 to $1,000. Credit can be given, but it is better for all parties to buy for cash. HIGGINS BROTHERS,
m30-2t 66 Randolph st., Chicago.

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m29-2t,1cod;w2

American Express Company.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

CHICAGO, MAY 25TH, 1857.—ON AND after this date, Express Trains will leave Chicago, as follows, and arrive as follows:

LEAVE.—For DETROIT, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
For INDIANAPOLIS, Cincinnati, Lafayette, Louisville and Columbus.
For CRESTLINE, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
For MADISON and Prairie du Chien.
For FULTON, Lyons and Clinton.
For DUBUQUE, North and West.
For MILWAUKEE, Portage City, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Green Bay.
For BURLINGTON, Iowa City, Tipton, Clinton and Interior of Iowa.
For DUBUQUE, St. Paul and all points in Minnesota Territory.
For DETROIT, Buffalo, Albany, Boston & N. Y.
For INDIANAPOLIS, Cincinnati, Lafayette, Louisville and Columbus.

ARRIVE.

From NEW YORK through Express Package Express.
From DETROIT and Saginaw Express and valuables only.
From INDIANAPOLIS and East.
From MILWAUKEE and North.
From CRESTLINE and East.
From FULTON and West.
From MADISON and Prairie du Chien.
From DUBUQUE, North and West.
From BURLINGTON and West.
From DETROIT—Way and Mail Freight.
From CENTRALIA and south.
From INDIANAPOLIS and South.

All matter should be delivered at the Office before 7:30 P.M. evening previous, in order to have it regularly forwarded by the morning trains.

Special Notice—Change of Depot.

Hereafter Messengers for Portage, Nelson and Rockford, will leave from the Central Depot, where all matter should be delivered before 7:30 P. M. Office open and counter in charge of

THE COMPANY.
J. F. SWANEY, Agent.
m30-d6w-m30

Chicago Type Foundry

AND PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 99 Washington Street, Chicago, Ills.

TYPE, PRESSES, INK, AND EVERY article required in a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

We have removed to our new Foundry Buildings, at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, where we are enabled to fill orders with despatch.

The improvements which we have made in the process of casting Type, enable us to offer a superior article to the trade.

We have also, in connection with our other business, established a Stereotype Foundry.

All orders, in person or by mail, will receive prompt attention.

P. L. HOUGH & CO.
m30-1m

AN ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY,

Is now established at the corner of Clinton and Lake streets, where we are prepared to execute all orders in the line of Electrotyping, with promptness and despatch.

Specimens of our work may be seen at the office of the Chicago Type Foundry, 99 Washington street.

P. L. HOUGH & CO.
m30-1m

Articles for Family Use.

Chestnut sugar-cured Hams, Knuckle Hams,
Shoulders, Breakfast Bacon,
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Corned Beef, Farina,
Pickled Tongues, Pearl Barley,
Pickled Pigs' Feet, Pearl Hominy,
Pickled Beef, Split Peas,
Pickled Tripe, Rice,
Pickled Lambs' Tongues, Buckwheat Flour,
Pickled Pork, Graham Flour,
Pickled Beef, Rye Flour,
Pickled Hams, Corn Meal,
Pickled Shoulders, Oat Meal,
Pickled Tripe, Pearl Hominy

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BANKERS,
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...Agents for Western States, Upper Canada, and Europe.

...Agents for Western States, Upper Canada, and Europe

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON Wednesday, the third day of June, 1857, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, A.M., at the store of F. W. Van Osten & Co., 161 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, for cash in hand, one barrel of Bourbon Whiskey, conveyed to me by B. T. Reedy, Theodore K. Kercheval and William Taylor, on the 6th of March, 1857, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of a note executed to me by said B. T. Reedy and Theodore K. Kercheval, for the sum of two hundred and twelve dollars and eighteen cents, dated March 5th, 1857, and due twenty-five days after date. This sale will be made by virtue of the authority contained in the said conveyance.

W. F. SMITH,
my28,1w-n27 IN7 Randolph street.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
In Chancery.

John Caught, administrator, &c., } Caroline Clarke, Orvin J. Rose, John J. Mellvers, T. Curtis and Mahlon E. Cromwell, } Office of Master in Chancery, Chicago, May 26, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decree of said Circuit Court, rendered in the above entitled cause, at the September term, A.D. 1856, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, A.D. 1857, at, on, which is the first Tuesday of said day, at the office of the Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Cook County, and at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described lots, tracts or parcel of land in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, known and described as all of Lot No. two (2), in Clarke's addition to the City of Chicago, according to the recorded plat thereof.

L. C. PAINE PIERCE,
Master in Chancery.
my26-td-w6 Cook County, ex.

ESTATE OF PHILIP ROGERS, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Philip Rogers, deceased, to present the same for adjustment and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A.D. 1857, being the fifth day of said month.

Chicago, May 22, 1857.—m-22-3w

Peremptory Real Estate Sale.

Special Commissioner's Sale.

Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, April 16, 1857.
Mary L. Dudley, } In Chancery.
Mary S. Dudley, }
James Talcott, et al.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER entered in the above entitled cause, in said Court, I, C. Paine Pierce, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 1st day of June, A.D. 1857, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., at the office of the Clerk and Recorder of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following described parcels of real estate, to wit:

Lot No. seven (7) in block No. ten (10,) in Wolcott's addition to Chicago.

Also—Lot twenty-five, (25) in Lafin's subdivision of part of the east fractional quarter of section, number nine (9), in township 39, north of range 14 east, in the city of Chicago.

Also—2 acres of land in Avondale in the east side of the undivided half of the N.E. ¼ of section 18, in township 39, north of range 14 east, in Cook county.

Also—twenty (20) acres to be taken off the east side of the north ½ of the east ½ of the N.E. ¼ of sec. 24, in township 39, N. R 13 east, in Cook county.

Terms of sale—cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest secured by bond and a mortgage on the premises sold.

L. C. PAINE PIERCE,
Master in Chancery.
ap17-w6-td Cook County.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE BY William L. Ormsby, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the payment of two certain promissory notes made and delivered by him, and both bearing date the 6th day of May, A.D. 1856, one of said notes given for two thousand dollars, and the other for one thousand dollars, and both payable to the order of Joseph Gibbons, M.D., of Lockport, in the State of New York, the one year after date of the former, I, Joseph Gibbons, by virtue of the power and authority given me in and by the said Mortgage Deed, and by the said William Jaudon, bearing even date with said notes, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, on the 7th day of May, A.D. 1856, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and in the said Recorder's Office of the City of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, will at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said William Jaudon in and to the following piece or parcel of land, to wit: Lot number three (3) in Block number four (4) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of section number nine (9), in township number thirty-nine (39) north of range number fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, and known and described as such by the said Trustees' Subdivision, and by the said Recorder's plat of said subdivision, which is now pending in said Court, and which being a new suit, is expected to be ready for trial at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of June, A.D. 1857, and commence notice been served against said defendants as by law and Court thereof required, and which said premises are to be sold to satisfy the amount due on said notes and mortgage, and costs against all of said defendants, who are absent.

C. S. FARWELL, Clerk.
Chicago, May 18th, 1857.—2w-m-27

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County, May Term, 1857.

Harrison J. Libby, Francis O. Libby, Sarah O. Libby, Lewis G. Longer, vs. George A. Whitney, J. Brooks Fenno, Arnold W. Comee, Hillman A. Eldon and Henry T. Wood, Defendants.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said George A. Whitney, J. Brooks Fenno, Arnold W. Comee, Hillman A. Eldon and Henry T. Wood, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Circuit Court of Cook County aforesaid, dated the 18th day of May, A.D. 1857, at the suit of the said Harrison J. Libby, Francis O. Libby, Sarah O. Libby, Lewis G. Longer, and returnable on the first day of the said County, in the month of June, A.D. 1857, at which term of said Court the said writ was issued, and the said Court has jurisdiction of the cause and the subject matter thereof, and that the said Court has jurisdiction of the cause and the subject matter thereof, and that the said Court has jurisdiction of the cause and the subject matter thereof, and that